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Prince Albert

Saskatchewan

"THE EASIEST WAY"

A Picturesque and Healthful City.



[View of the Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert]

"The spirit of progress which is here certainly makes this city promise to be one of the finest on the Continent."

—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, July 27th, 1910

"Prince Albert is destined to be one of the greatest commercial centres on the American Continent."

—Hon. Walter Scott, July 27th, 1910

For Full Information

Wire, Write, Phone or Call

J. S. WOODWARD,

Secretary, Board of Trade,

City Hall, Prince Albert

Saskatchewan

To the Reader :

THIS little pamphlet is intended for those who have heard something of Western Canada ; who have listened to the song of prosperity that arises continuously therefrom, and who are thinking that the time has come when they too must take their share of that which comes unfailingly to the diligent and persevering in this most beautiful country.

It is assumed that the reader knows something of the geography of the land, of the fertility of the soil, and of the country's growth in the last few years.

This will tell him something about the beautiful City of Prince Albert and the fertile Prince Albert District.

How to Reach Prince Albert.

Prince Albert is reached at present by three lines of the Canadian Northern. There is a direct line from Winnipeg via Swan River ; there is a direct line also via Regina, and connection is made at Warman with a line from Winnipeg, which runs through central Manitoba and Saskatchewan. By September it will also be possible to get here by the Grand Trunk and probably by Canadian Pacific. Both these companies have their lines under construction. Of these the Grand Trunk comes direct from their main line at Watrous and the Canadian Pacific line comes up from Regina almost as directly. Prince Albert is rapidly becoming a railroad centre. This year a line of the C.N.R. has been completed north-west of the city, in a north-westerly direction for a distance of ninety miles, opening up the fertile Shellbrook district and tapping a great timber belt at its north-westerly terminus at Crooked Lake. This Fall the branch from Shellbrook has been extended as far as Marcelin, some 35 miles to the south-west. Next Summer this line will be into Battleford, giving facilities to the rich farming district around that district and Redberry Lake. There will thus be a short line from Edmonton and the Pacific Coast into Prince Albert.

A Picturesque and Healthful City.

Prince Albert possesses, indubitably, the most healthy and picturesque location of any city in Western Canada. The city lies on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River. This stately stream, which is over a thousand feet wide at its narrowest point here, flows from the Rocky Mountains all the way to Lake Winnipeg. It is from the river that the city draws its supply of pure, clear water. Back of the river is "the Hill," a shaded wooded eminence upon which are going up today numerous residences destined, in years to come, to cause Prince Albert to be known as the City of Beautiful Homes. Prince Albert is essentially the city of Home Life. One has but to look at the substantial residences to see that they have been built with a view to providing a permanent abiding place. The pretty lawns, with their shady trees, all speak of the artistic taste of a home-loving people. The city is doing its part, too. Boulevards are being built along the principal residential streets, and along the river front.

The climate of this district is of the best the West can offer. Winter has its cool, still days, but with

none of the biting winds that blow across the prairies. There is a good fall of snow, too, covering the ground with its warm, white pall. Practically you don't feel the cold, the air is so dry. The summer, with its long days of sunshine and brilliant clear sky, is an inspiration to do one's part in the upbuilding of Greater Saskatchewan.

How the City Grows.

Prince Albert has today a population of not less than 7,500. At the time the census was taken in 1906 the figures were 3,005. There has been, therefore, a growth of 150 per cent. in the last four years. This growth has been steady, almost imperceptible. In this time nearly two million dollars worth of buildings have gone up, (the figures for 1910 alone being nearly half a million) and the assessment has grown from two million to about six million, an increase of 300 per cent. With this growth has come those improvements which are the mark of a prosperous and progressive city. Prince Albert owns and operates its own electric light system, as well as the sewer and water-works system. Both these systems are being extended rapidly and there is practically no part of the city now which is without these most necessary facilities. This year a start has been made on laying permanent street pavements and sidewalks. The Government operates the local and long distance telephone. It is possible to talk from Prince Albert to Winnipeg as well as all parts of the province. The system is very efficient.

Schools and Churches.

The moral upbringing of the young and the spiritual welfare of the elder are well looked after in Prince Albert. There is probably no city of its size in the West which is so well equipped with schools and churches. Here are some of the schools:—A fine Collegiate Institute, costing a \$100,000.00, two large public schools and a fine separate school, an up-to-date Anglican Ladies' College, and a well attended Convent. The following are the religious edifices:—Roman Catholic Cathedral, Anglican Pro-Cathedral, an Anglican Church, two Presbyterian Churches, Baptist Church, Methodist Church, Salvation Army Barracks. The Scandinavian Lutherans and others hold meetings in public hall's. The schools and churches are both well crowded. Additional school accommodation will certainly have to be provided at a very early date. A large number of fraternal societies have lodges here and every form of sport flourishes.

Work for Everybody.

No one need be afraid of being out of work in prosperous Prince Albert. Whether a man has a trade or not, he can, if he is efficient, be certain of employment. If he be a farmer, and does not want to take up a homestead or buy land, there are plenty of well-established farmers here who are in constant need of experienced men. If he be a laborer, there is railroad construction going on in all parts of the country around; there are civic improvements in progress in every quar-

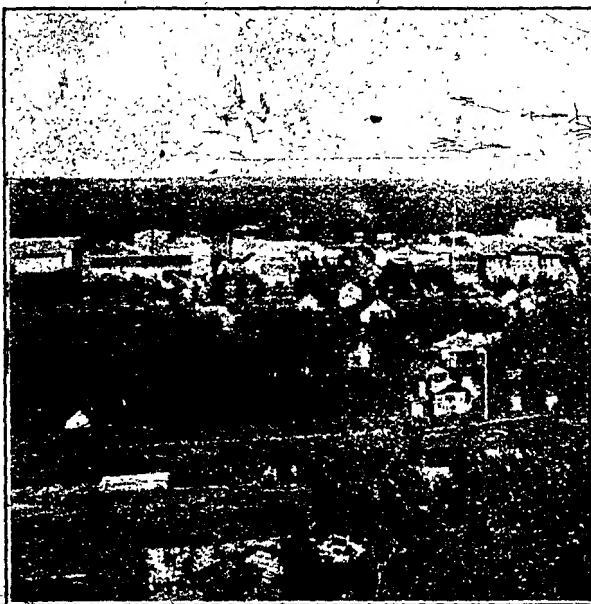
ter of the city ; there are buildings innumerable going up on every street, and from each of these there goes up a constant cry for more help. The newcomer need not be out of work twenty-four hours after his arrival. There is always, in addition, a big demand for men in the lumber camps in the winter and around the mills in summer. Almost 2,000 men are given employment the year round in this way, and their number is being added to every year. Wages are correspondingly good. The low cost of living in Prince Albert makes it possible for the worker to have more comforts than he would have in his own home country, and probably more than in any other city in Western Canada.

The Home of Mixed Farming.

If you turn to the map of Western Canada on the back of this folder you will see that Prince Albert is very nearly in the centre. It is just about the middle of the Province of Saskatchewan, that great area which in 1909 produced two hundred million bushels of grain, thus giving it the first position among the Provinces of the Dominion, and third among the States of the Union, for the production of wheat and oats. And there is only ten per cent. of the arable area under cultivation.

The Prince Albert District is noted for the quality of the wheat it produces. Prince Albert wheat raised in 1909 won the first prize at Brandon, from all the rest of Western Canada. But, though Prince Albert District can raise champion wheat, the district is more noted as the home of mixed farming.

The country is rolling, is fairly well wooded, and



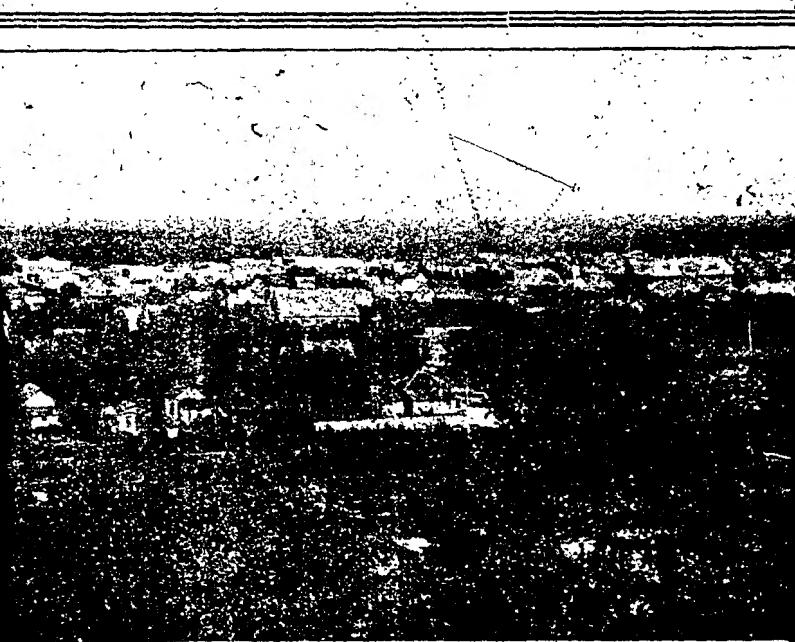
there is plenty of hay and water on it. The soil itself is singularly fertile. The country is in fact just of that nature to appeal to the farmer who does not wish to go on the bare, bleak, wind-swept prairie, but who wants to make his home amid pretty surroundings, in a healthy and fertile locality. Roots of all kinds do exceptionally well, and tomatoes, cucumbers and Turner raspberries ripen in the open.

Homesteads For All.

There are thousands of Homesteads left in the fertile Prince Albert district. The new comer to this part of the country has a wide variety from which to choose. Most of the land, however, has a certain amount of brush on it, but this is easily cleared off. When this has been done the land is more fertile than the prairie. This brush provides the shelter, and combined with the occasional hay sloughs, makes the land most suitable for stock raising.

There is on every quarter section almost always enough land which can be broken up for the first year or so. If the new comer does not want to live on his homestead during all the twelve months, he can find employment in the winter in the lumber camps near Prince Albert, or in the summer in any of the many enterprises which are carried on in the City and district.

The regulations regarding homesteads are very simple, and are designed to induce the best class of worker to live on the land. To him they ensure a sure healthful livelihood. The following is a brief synopsis of the regulations :—



VIEW OF PRINCE ALBERT FROM THE HILL

Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of 18 years, is entitled to obtain entry for a homestead, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, on payment of an entry fee of ten dollars.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent on her for support, is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Application for entry must be made by the applicant in person.

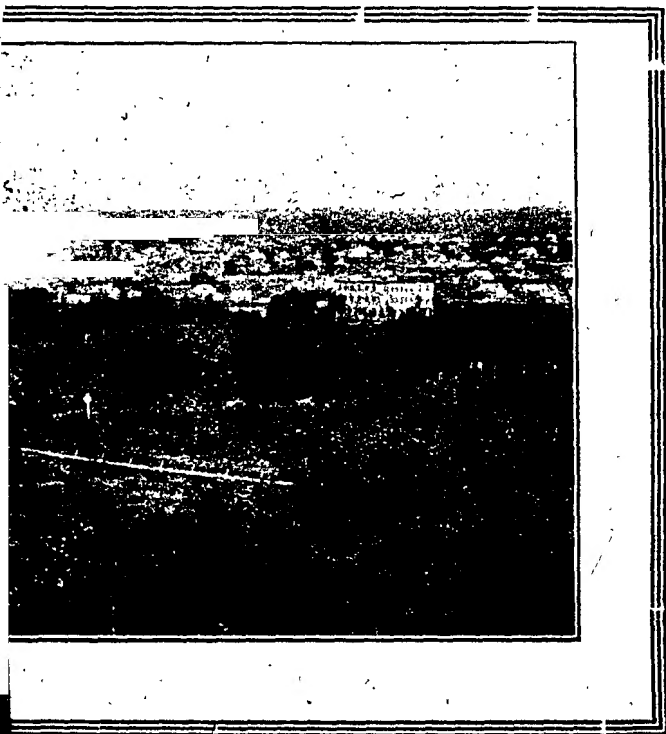
Application for homestead entry by proxy is permitted, however, in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed. In such case the proxy must appear before the Land-Agent for the district in person.

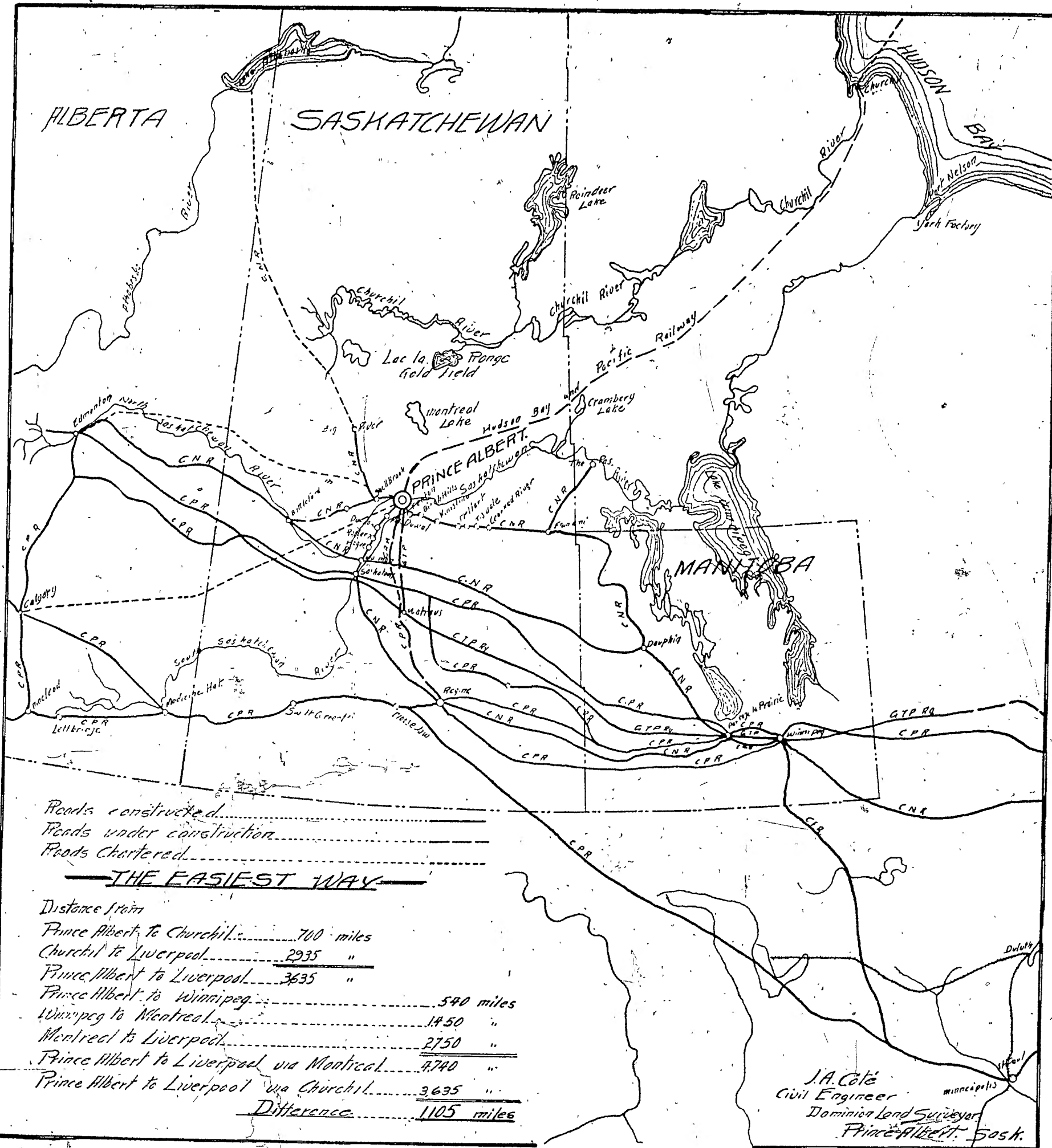
RESIDENCE AND CULTIVATION.

Residence for six months in each of three years, after homestead entry, satisfies the residence requirement necessary to entitle the entrant to patent.

A homesteader who resides on his homestead is required to break a total of at least 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done during each year.

When the duties are being performed under the regulations permitting residence in the vicinity, the total required to be broken will be at least 50 acres (of which 30 must be cropped.).





MAP

of

Western Canada

The Coming Metropolis.

Prince Albert has made a start on developing water power on the Saskatchewan River as a municipal undertaking. A report of the project by C. H. Mitchell, of Toronto, indicates that there is 10,000 H.-P. in the river at the point at which this power will be developed, namely, LaColle Falls, and that it is reasonable to expect that horse-power can be sold in the city, when the whole scheme is finished, at from \$20 to \$25 per H.-P. per annum. This must lead to the upbuilding of Prince Albert as a manufacturing centre. \$20 per horse-power per annum is the least figure charged by a great many eastern cities, and Prince Albert will probably have the cheapest power in Western Canada.

By May, 1911, it is assured that all the necessary plans will be in shape to permit of an immediate start on the initial stage of this development.

With the wealth of raw material handy to the city it is easy to see why this should appeal to manufacturers. And when, in addition, it is considered that Prince Albert will have the best railway connections of any city in Saskatchewan, it is even more reasonable to expect that manufacturers will locate here, once this power is developed.

It is certain that a line will be built from here to Hudson's Bay direct. The Hudson Bay and Pacific Railroad Co. are at present engaged in surveying a line, and have already got a large section finally located. They propose to start construction in the early Spring. Prince Albert will thus be the most important distributing point in Western Canada. Grain and cattle from all over the West will be gathered here and shipped to the Bay. Goods coming in will be brought to Prince Albert and thence distributed to all parts of Western Canada.

Progress In 1910.

Every record of every possible description has been beaten, broken and shattered in Prince Albert in the year 1910. In many cases the aggregates for the present season total those of two or three previous years combined. At the opening of 1910 he would have been an optimist; even for Prince Albert, who would have predicted the startling increases which have taken place this year on every side. Nay, it is almost impossible to realize the change which has taken place in the City. Every sort of record has gone to the wall. Building permits total the combined valuation of the last three years. Freight handled at the depot is over one hundred per cent. more than it was last year. Customs returns are shattered out of sight. Homestead entries are away ahead. And now not content with all this, the City is already making up figures for next year, which prove that 1911 will distance 1910 further than 1910 did its predecessors.

There are many reasons for this. It should be borne in mind very fully that the Prince Albert district this year harvested the second best crop in the twenty-one years of the settlement of this country. It is a crop which has absolutely proved that this district is sure when other parts of the country are not so fortunate. Ever since the harvest there has been a steady stream into this part of the country of people who are tired of taking chances in other parts. This stream will undoubtedly continue all winter, and next spring will reach quite a high level. In fact, it is fully expected that the large bulk of the immigration into Saskatchewan next spring will find its way up into this district.

A Coming Boom.

In addition, the actual internal work in the City itself will alone provide a demand for an immense number of men. The building in of the Grand Trunk Pacific

from their terminus this winter at the South Branch 20 miles from town will create no little activity. The extension of the Shellbrook line to the west, will also involve more, and if, as now seems probable, the Hudson Bay and Pacific Company make a start on their line, railway construction alone will need so many men as to make Prince Albert a hive of booming industries.

The Municipality itself is going to do a lot of work. There will be built several miles of granolithic sidewalks and Macadam streets. A new sewerage system is to be installed at a cost of over \$100,000, while extensions to the existing system will probably amount to \$50,000 more.

Of talk of buildings there is no end, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred residences will go up, and fully a dozen fine business blocks, involving an outlay of probably a million dollars. When to this is added the civic work above referred to, and the work on the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and possibly the C. P. R., it will be seen that there is going to be a lot of ready cash floating around Prince Albert next spring. Added to this, this winter there will be a record number of lumber jacks in the woods. Not less than 3,000 are urgently needed now to take out the winter's cut, and with the average earning of every man of \$100.00 during the winter this will mean quite a little sum of cash to be spent here when the camps break up in April.

There is every indication that real estate activity will continue all winter. Outsiders are coming into town every day and investing or taking options. Capitalists from the Old Country and the States are dropping in quietly, and acquiring large areas of land. Prince Albert has had to wait a long time for her turn, but it is at hand and the tide of prosperity now just beginning to flow, will see many records broken that have been made in the history of Western Canada.